

SGWU hosts seminar on military affairs

Sir George Williams University's eighth annual Seminar on International Affairs, to be held next Tuesday to Friday, will deal with "The Military in Contemporary Society-organized violence in modern nation states".

Speakers include Arthur I. Waskow, a Resident Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., on "Toward the Unarmed Forces", and Stephen E. Ambrose, Associate Professor at Johns Hopkins University, on "The Relationship Between War and Politics".

Dr. Rudolph Schlesinger, a Vienna-born authority on socialism, will discuss "The Military and Economic Planning in Communist and non-Communist States". And Phillippe Devillers, speaking on "The Military as an Approach to the Solution of International Problems", has served as correspondent in Viet Nam and Cambodia, was a special aide during the formation of NATO and the Korean War, and is currently with the South-East Asia Program at Cornell University.

Participating in the panel discussion on "The military in Emerging African Nations" will

Workshop studies academic problems

Serious academic difficulties among first year students with good high school records will be studied in a Psychology Department workshop on October 29 and 30.

Nearly 70 second year McGill students who had difficulties last year, despite high school records which show they have sufficient ability and motivation to succeed, are expected to participate.

Registration will take place at the Stewart Biology Building on October 29 at 9:30 am.

Dr. E. C. Webster, director of McGill's Applied Psychology Center will direct this conference, which is a continuation of the one held at McGill this summer and participated in by 77 students.

"I suspect," states Dr. Webster, "that since they couldn't cope successfully with their new environment, their frustrations took form in such unsatisfactory modes of adjustment as heightened extra-curricular activities, guitar playing, undisciplined reading, day-dreaming and the like."

be Professor P. Goodkind and Sola Ogunbanwo of McGill, Professor D. Porter of Loyola, and Professor P. Arnopoulos of Sir George.

As well as guest speakers and panel discussions, there will be study groups composed of international students who will meet to present papers on topics related to the theme of the Seminar. Their conclusions will be discussed at a plenary session on Friday.

The Seminar hopes to contribute to a better understanding of the political, economic, and social problems of militarism. All speeches and panel discussions will be open to the public.

Draft dodger aid questioned at UBC

VANCOUVER (CUP) — University of British Columbia President John Macdonald recently censured eight UBC and Simon Fraser University professors who are members of the Committee to Aid American War Objectors.

The newly-formed committee explains Canadian immigration laws to prospective American emigrants, especially students of draft age who oppose the war in Viet Nam. The committee has already helped fifteen Americans to emigrate, an executive committee member said.

But UBC President Macdonald says, "I personally question the ethics of Canadian citizens making positive overtures to American citizens to help or encourage them to emigrate to Canada for the purpose of avoiding a legally determined responsibility as American citizens."

CUSO needs volunteers

TORONTO (CUP) — The Canadian University Service Overseas is trying to send twice as many volunteers overseas this year, a CUSO spokesman said.

In order to meet the demand from developing countries, the organization aims to have 1,000 volunteers in the field by the end of next year.

This year 315 volunteers are serving in Africa, 89 in Asia, 69 in the Caribbean and 69 in South America.

The volunteers come from a

Viet Nam group hosts conference

"The War and Student Involvement" is the topic of a day-long conference tomorrow sponsored by the Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

Saturday's conference, being held in the Union and PSCA, will discuss "Involvement of Universities in the War effort", "A History of the War", "Alternative Canadian Legal and Popular Roles in the War", and "The Role of Students in Foreign Policy".

Speakers include Carol Brightman, editor of Viet Report, and James Steel, professor at Carleton University and speaker at the recent Toronto teach-in.

The Committee aims "to involve students in these issues. Therefore great stress will be placed on the seminar and plenary discussions."

Participants and McGill students in general are invited to a party following the Conference. Details will be announced at the Saturday sessions.

All interested students should call 288-4231, Ext. 67, or come to Union 409.

Playboy arouses Lutheran minister

VANCOUVER (CUP) — A Lutheran minister said recently that he experiences "intense arousal" when looking through Playboy magazine.

Reverend Herbert Fox told a Vancouver panel discussion on Playboy magazine that "looking through Playboy is sustained arousal. This is tyranny, not sexual freedom."

Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner's statement that one should not see life "as a vale of tears but as a happy time" was applauded, but in general the panel condemned Playboy's view of life as essentially false. "Playboy goes only part of the way — it gives the glossy side," said Fox.

wide variety of backgrounds. Many have specialized training; others have Arts or Science degrees.

Recruited on the basis of their individual qualifications, volunteers are placed overseas for two years in accordance with their own preferences and available job openings.

Pearson, Johnson agree on finances

OTTAWA — Premier Daniel Johnson announced Wednesday that Quebec and the Federal government had reached agreement in principle on the financing of post-secondary education and aid to technical and vocational schools.

Speaking at a press conference Johnson said it was unfortunate that the provinces and Ottawa could not agree on the size of the grant to provincial education. The Federal government suggested the net increase in provincial revenues would be between \$90 and \$100 million.

The federal proposals concerning post-secondary education have a double purpose, said Johnson.

First, an outright grant to the provinces would enable the Federal Government to avoid interfering in the education policy of each province.

Further, fiscal compensation would enable the provinces to meet their increasing needs in the granting of aid to universities and post-secondary vocational and technical schools.

The Federal Government's program of aid to all provinces for construction of schools for professional and technical training was also accepted by Quebec, said Johnson.

Under the federal program, the provinces will receive an additional \$300,000,000 for school building. Quebec's share, according to Federal figures, will be \$100,000,000 spread over an as yet undetermined number of years. Johnson said this was ac-

ceptable, since it was merely an extension of an agreement signed in 1961.

Last year this agreement, under which Ottawa pays 75% of the cost of school construction, was extended to 1970.

Quebec still has a credit of \$101,000,000 under the 1961-67 plan, and to a further \$142,000,000 in the next five years.

"One of the advantages of this is that we do not have to speed up our own spending to meet a deadline," said Johnson. "This enables us to plan better."

The Quebec premier also said that his province had accepted the Federal Government's adult education program "on an experimental and temporary basis".

The administration and content of the courses will be left entirely to provincial jurisdiction and the industries which plan to retrain workers. But the Federal Government will pay the entire cost of the manpower training program.

Johnson said there was room for collaboration between the provinces and Ottawa on this plan. He said Quebec is ready to try out the Federal scheme to provide Quebec workers with the opportunity to retrain and stay abreast of technological changes.

Canadian arranges tour of China

A Canadian who spent 23 years in China is organizing a tour of China for Canadian university students this summer.

W. A. Scott of Victoria B.C. is travelling to all major Canadian universities, trying to create interest in his plan for students to "bring back the truth through their own eyes" from China.

He is trying to get two delegates from each major university, and has been well received at U of T, Victoria and Laval, where fund-raising campaigns have been started, according to Scott. He can be reached in room 829 of the Ritz-Carlton hotel until Sunday.

Scott, who returned to China last year for a visit, says that Chinese show great respect for Canadians because of the late Dr. Norman Bethune, and would like to see Canada assume leadership of the English and French-speaking worlds.

Dalhousie gets aquatron grant

HALIFAX (CUP) — The federal government has approved a \$2 million grant for Dalhousie University's \$5 million complex of marine research facilities, it was announced last week.

The grant will be used toward the cost of an aquatron, said Health and Welfare Minister Allan MacEachen who announced the grant.

The aquatron will permit scientists to carry out research under controlled conditions simulating the environment of fish and other forms of marine life, the minister said.

The complex involving the Nova Scotia government as well as federal departments and agencies, will include aquaria, laboratories, botanical greenhouses and other facilities for marine study and research.

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office, main floor, University Centre, 9 am to 4 p.m. Ads received by noon appear the following day except for ads to begin Friday. Deadline for Friday ads is 10 am preceding Thursday.

HOUSING

SUBLET, downtown, Dorchester West, near campus, 1 1/2 apartment, furnished, 15 minutes from Roddick Gates, call 849-0249, room 527. Leave message if unavailable.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms \$50 each. Call Mrs. Devreeze days VI 2-1251-269 or apply nights after 7 p.m. 3530 St. Famille.

APARTMENT TO SHARE with male student (Sc II). Call 933-8161. Ask for Karol Krotki. If not in leave phone number.

MALE STUDENT wanted to share fully furnished equipped 4 1/2 apartment close to McGill. Call after 6 p.m. 849-2656, Chris or Joe.

WANTED: MALE STUDENT to share apartment on Aylmer. Phone 843-7047 after 6 or before 8:30 a.m.

MALE STUDENT to share lovely 3 1/2, 1900 Lincoln. Phone Dave Clark: 935-1301.

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ONE PAIR KASLINGER ski boots, size 10, two years old. Cost new \$45.00 selling for \$25.00. Call Paul, after 7 p.m. 681-8826.

GIRL'S MCGILL BLAZER, size 12-14. Excellent condition. Call 486-5597, \$18.

WANT TO SKI? Boots, 10 1/2, half price, \$17. Squaw Valley bindings, \$12, with skis. Both excellent. 733-9484.

TUXEDO, size 40, \$20; Skis and bindings, 210 cm, 190 cm. \$15 each; Typewriter, \$20; Playpen, \$5.00; Car Bed, \$3.00. Phone 365-0119.

FLY YOUR OWN PLANE: Medical student must sell 1962 Cessna 172. Excellent condition, 120 hours since major overhaul. Call 845-5841.

TYPING

TYPIST, experienced in theses, term papers, etc. seeks work at home. For information call: 482-5749, Mrs. Bendit.

LOST

TORTOISE SHELL framed glasses. Probably in Moysse Hall. Please phone Hessa at 738-9596.

PAIR OF MEN'S GLASSES in grey vinyl case between Currie Gym and McGill Metro station. Please call Danny at 645-4874.

CIGARETTE LIGHTER — black with gold trim — unusual shape. Lost in coffee lounge or vicinity of union. If found, please call Barbara at 488-6069 or 488-5765. Please return because it has sentimental value.

FOUND

MAN'S BEIGE RAINCOAT, size 38, in Leacock 111 on Friday October 14. Owner please contact Martin at 844-0495.

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AUTHENTIC FURNITURE: armoires, banc-lits, cobbler's bench, chairs, rocking chairs, and other articles too numerous to list. Private: 671-2276.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOYOUS JOUR, JANET: Seventeen at last! May you grow in KEEPING with the trend. Post wishes to PAT, Rita, Frieda and Mrs. M. from the BUNCH.

DOG TO BE GIVEN AWAY: Beautiful male Rhodesian Ridgeback. Nine months. Must find a good home. Call 637-7307 or 486-5677.

BOSOM CONTEST open to all students; judging at Engineering Dance tonight in Union Ballroom; prizes include a \$10 gift certificate to winner, one case of beer to guy who brings the winner. Contestants apply at dance.

WISDOM COMES in pairs. We are at your BECK and call to seek LOVE. Hoot, hoot.

THE LITTLE PRINCE had black hair, Lindy. Aren't change and imagination the pseudonyms of time?

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OUR MCGILL DRAGON hits Bloor St. Nice Johns in Toronto, Kathy? Mary blasts on the Honk. Ron goes to sleep.

TO YVNEK NIBUR: Happy 20th. You're on your way. "Simply Teddibol" says the kid. From your sister Neerod Nibur.

IF YOU WITNESSED ACCIDENT whereby a woman fell in front of 985 Sherbrooke West, corner McTavish, about 4 p.m. on Thursday Oct. 6 please contact Mr. Boldman, UN 6-2967.

MCGILL PRE-MED SOCIETY: Dr. Arthur Vineberg, originator, of the "Vineberg procedure" speaks on "Experimental and clinical background for the revascularization of the entire heart." Howard Palmer Theatre, MacIntyre Bldg., Fri, Oct. 28th. Films and slides shown.

WIN MASTER POINTS — every Monday and Thursday at 7:30 in Union. Special games held second Thursday and last Monday of each month.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Dr. G. Marshall, Behavior Therapist, to speak Friday at 1 p.m. Union Ballroom. Membership still open.

INDOOR PARKING SPACE to sublet next door to Law School. \$20 a month. Phone A. Deutsch, Local 746 or 843-7036.

BABYSITTER NEEDED Monday, Wednesday, Friday mornings 8:45 - 11; Tuesday, Thursday mornings 8:45 - 11. Very close to McGill. 845-0950.

TO LENA, our lovely Lorelei, a hoot and a holler from He, He, and She — Happy Birthday, Sepot style. DRRJB.

HAYSEEDS AND PUMPKIN seeds arise!! Grand M.O.C. bash and square dance in Shawbridge Oct. 29. For transportation call Pete 844-4029.

M.O.C. SPONSORS great pumpkin Ball in Shawbridge. Food, square dancing. For reservations call Dan: 721-6274.

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10% rebate)

today

(Continued from page 3)

NEWMAN: Mass, 3484 Peel St., 10 am and 12 noon.

LUTHERAN CHAPLAINCY: Communion Service and light breakfast, 9 am. Vespers, 8 pm. Film, "The Hutterites. — The Problem of the Minority", 8:30 pm. Augustana House, 3483 Peel St.

HILLEL, YAVNEH CHAPTER: Sunday classes, Topics: The

book of Jonah, the world of prayer. Young Israel 6235 Hillsdale. Free, all welcome, 10:25 am.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Soccer Final. McGill vs. Sir George Williams. Preceded by Girls' Soccer Match, Forbes Field, 10 am. **HILLEL**: Jerry Gray, disciple of Pete Seeger, presents musical program on origin of Yiddish and Israeli songs. 3460 Stanley, 8:30 pm..

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA: Evening Service. "A Hill of Slag". Divinity Hall, 7:30 pm.

TICKETS ON SALE NOW

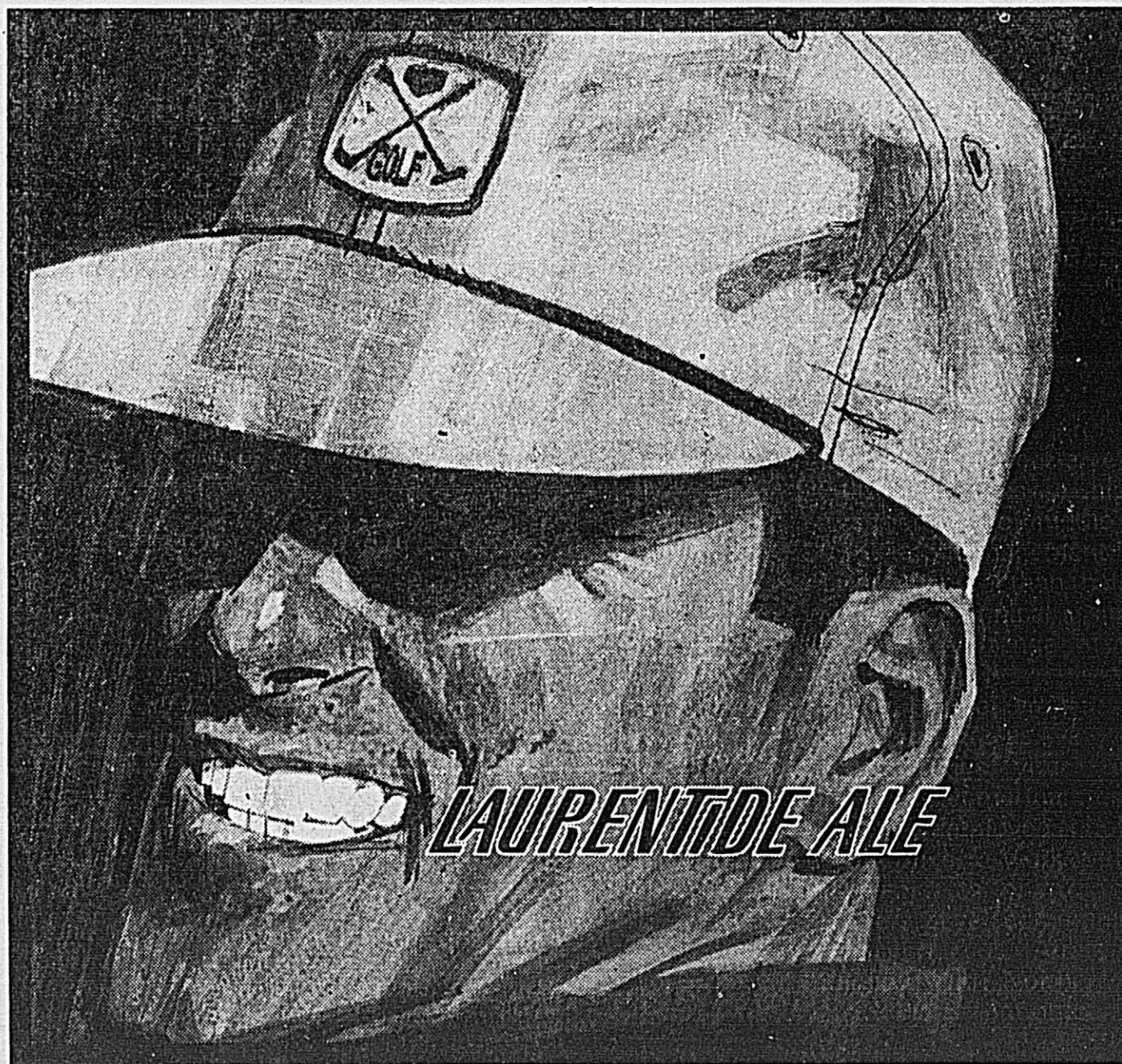
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OCTOBER 31

Interview appointments may be made through the office of the Student Placement Office. If this time is inconvenient, please contact us directly. Phone 288-8281.

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Starting at the beginning of November, firms of Chartered Accountants will be interviewing on Campus. Students interested in such interviews, should apply to the McGill Placement Office.

Interested undergraduates are also invited to write for a free booklet describing the work of Chartered Accountants. Personal interviews at the Institute may also be arranged.

For information or an interview, fill out the coupon and mail to:

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WHAT'S WHAT

LOUNGING MUSIC

Starting Monday, students will be able to relax and listen to classical music every Monday from 3-4 pm in the south lounge on the third floor of the Union.

The program, which is sponsored by the Music Society, includes two Chopin concertos with soloist Vladimir Ashkenazy, and Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture.

MEMORIAL FUND

The Conference Committee on West Indian Affairs has set up a memorial fund for two West Indian graduate students killed October 16 in an automobile accident.

The fund will be placed at the disposal of the deceased students' families.

Alvin Johnson, 32, and Hugh O'Neale, 27, had left jobs to come to McGill for postgraduate studies. They were concerned with the problems of the West Indies and had served as co-chairmen of the recent conference on West Indian Affairs. Johnson was married and the father of two.

Contributions to the fund should be made payable to the Alvin Johnson-Hugh O'Neale Memorial Fund, and may be sent c/o Professor J. R. Mallory, Dept. of Economics and Political Science, McGill.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Dr. Georges Canguilhem, professor at the Sorbonne (Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines) of the series will deal with "L'Objet en Histoire des Sciences" today at 5:15 pm at Room U 330, Université de Montréal, 2900 Mount Royal Boulevard.

4 O'CLOCK LECTURES

Reflections on "La Révolution Tranquille" will be the subject of this year's Four O'clock Lecture Series, held under the auspices of the French Canada Studies Program. Admission is free and the public is welcome to attend all five lectures.

The first lecture will be held Monday in Leacock 219. Father Paul Doucet, Assistant Director of Maintenance, will speak on the Church.

today

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Important constitutional meeting. All welcome. Union B23, 1 pm.

SANDWICH THEATER: "The Stronger" by Strindberg, 1:15 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Dr. A. Vineberg, renowned heart surgeon, to discuss revascularization of the heart. Illustrated. Howard Theater, McIntyre Bldg., 1 pm.

NEWMAN: Daily Mass, 1 pm. Hallowe'en Dance, 3484 Peel St, 8:30 pm.

COMPUTING SOCIETY: Programming. McConnell Bldg. Rm. 408, 1 pm.

CONGRESS TOWARD CANADIAN MATURITY: Weekly meeting, guest speaker - Anatole Shorneroff, B12, 4 pm.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Supper, 3483 Peel St, 6:30 pm.

MEN'S RIFLE CLUB: Last day of October Intramural competition. Gym, 6:30 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: "These Three in Perspective" - Analysis of week's news and recent events, 10 pm.

KLOTHES' KAI'ER: Tickets for Women's Union Fashion Show on November 2, on sale from Union, 11 am - noon.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Friday Prayers. Union 327, (note Room Change) 1:15 pm.

NDP: Meeting to discuss policy, including CUS and UGEQ question. All welcome, memberships available. Union 457-8, 1 pm.

COMMERCE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY: All years - meet the candidates for class presidents. Union 123-4, 1 pm.

OLD MCGILL: Graduate photos - Arts, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, B. Sc. Nursing, N-R. Oct. 28 and 31 only.

ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY: Dance to Chuck Darnell and the Randels. "Biggest Bosom" contest, door prizes, tickets at door. Union Ballroom, 8 pm.

SCM: International Supper. 85¢. 3625 Aylmer, 7 pm. Call VI. 2-1156 for reservations, before 2 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Ionesco's "The Lesson" and Strindberg's "The Stronger", 3625 Aylmer, 9 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS' SOCIETY: General informal meeting. Islamic Institute, Rm. 830, 5 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: International 16 - "The Passenger," L132, 6:30 and 9 pm.

Saturday

HILLEL: Autumn Dance. Two bands, featuring Jerry Gray of The Travellers. Members free, non-members, stag \$1, drag, \$1.50. Union Ballroom, 8:30 pm.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Post-football game dance, Jamie and the Jesters. Sir Arthur Currie Gym, 4:30 pm-1 am. All welcome.

FLYING CLUB: Sky-diving at St. Antoine Airport. Bus leaves Roddick Gates, 8:30 am. 50¢ return.

FILM SOCIETY: International 16, "The Passenger." L132, 6:30 and 9 pm.

OUTING CLUB: Hallowe'en Bash, supper, square dance, folksongs. MOC House, Shawbridge, 6:30 pm. Transportation - phone Pete, 844-4029, after 5:30 pm.

CURLING CLUB: Meet at Caledonia Curling Club, 1 pm-5 pm.

Sunday

ANGELICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist and breakfast. Speaker Michael Barkway, Editor, Financial Times. Canterbury House, 3555 University St., 10 am.

(Continued on page 2)

YOUNG MODERNS SHOW UP IN PURE WOOL

Glenayr

Kitten

SWEATERS,
SKIRTS, SLIMS



631/692

Whether you're off for a day of fun or an evening of friendship and chatter, you'll feel relaxed in this "London Rib" mock-turtle pullover with long sleeves and neck zipper. Just imagine—machine-washable, 100% English Botany wool in lots of new shades for Fall. To compliment your sweater, these perfectly tailored pure wool worsted slims woven from 100% superfine English Botany. They're dry-cleanable and perfectly dyed-to-match any Kitten Botany wool sweater. At all fine shops everywhere.

Without this label  it is not a genuine KITTEN.

OCTOBER 20, 1966

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STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

are there then apples in that basket? is this a table or is it a table that I think I am seeing? I can't see anything... the great pumpkin rides again in the form of a plaster of paris pigeon... will generals the world over please rsvp... VIVIAN, ELLEN, the scharf, knitting editor, danny, margaret, kitty, ethel, christie, and others whose names are memorable, we've degenerated to the milk and cookies stage, regression, but high on dairy products short on news, photos, and all sorts of things that a newspaper is supposed to have... orange green yellow, green yellow orange... does it make a difference???

DANNY

Come up and see me sometime

In these hours of dire financial need it's about time the powers-that-be did something about an unexploited source of revenue on the second floor of the Union. Reference is made here to those silent sentinels of the starved, those dealers in the ubiquitous comestible and depositories of panacea of the hungered pallor: namely the May West Machine and her entourage of disinterested dis-

pensers (i.e. Coke, warm chocolate, ciggie-boos and assorted pastry).

Here indeed is a virgin cache of cash, the potentialities of which were brought to the attention of Council by none other than Morris Goldberg (Arts and Science). Goldberg noted that by working their current half-shift the one armed bandits of goodie-goodie land are raking in a clear profit of some \$3,500. If the people who service these slot machines of the sweet-toothed were to keep the trays filled round the clock the pangs of hunger would be a forgotten mis-

fortune in St. Lawrence-St. George, and the Students' Society would be rich.

The chance to have your cake and eat it too is too good to pass up.

At present to negotiate the Union stairwell after 5 pm in search of, for example, a Crispy Crunch is like playing Russian Roulette without the bullet. And grappling with May West at any time of day can lead to a 10¢ donation to the profit motive. What the Union boxes could and should be giving is fair and full-time service.

The plea is not a new one. In a well-remembered 1965 campaign Internal Vice-Presidential candidate Louis Strasberg put first on his platform the need for vending machine reform. He lost.

The issue of autocracy among the automats has never been a popular one with the voting public. But when it comes to Stuart Pies the need for a crust-buster can be felt as never before. Perhaps harried Book Store Manager Ramsay's services would be more profitably used totting pastry cartons instead of overpriced texts.

To find out what big business can do call Modern Self-Service Automats Ltd. at 737-1182.

LETTERS

The Long Parliament

Dear Sir,

It should be obvious to anyone attending the Students' Council meeting Wednesday night that something must be done to speed up the passing of important budgets. Over forty items were on the agenda and straw votes were taken on only about ten. At that rate, three more six-hour fracases will be needed. May I offer the following suggestions?

(1) The finance committee should study all budgets before the meeting and have their recommendations ready for council.

(2) Each organization should submit a one page explanation of its budget, to be perused by the finance committee and circulated at the meeting.

(3) Budgets which do not require immediate funds should be placed at the end of the agenda.

(4) When an item on a budget causes controversy, (over five minutes discussion), it should be tabled and the rest of the budget voted on whenever possible.

(5) When council members do not attend a meeting or leave before adjournment, their names should be made known to the student body. Walking out of a meeting without permission is not only disrupting but is a mark of gross disrespect to the chair. If council members cannot afford the time to deal with important business, they should not have accepted their nominations.

Mssrs. McCoubrey, King, and Galloway conducted the meeting as well as they could. Most council members were serious

and orderly, but everyone could have said a bit less. I am not suggesting that budgets be railroaded through Council, but Council should, on the whole, honour the opinions of the finance committee which, after all, is the authority on these matters.

William B. Thompson
Managing Editor,
McGill Scene

Wilson Rejoice

Dear Sir,

It is somewhat of a surprise to see Peter Collins, Dipl. Arch. (Leeds), M.A. (Manc.), M.R.A.I.C., A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture (McGill), overstepping the bounds of decorum in spreading stories of the academic and personal history of one of his pupils. After all, it's not cricket.

Mark Wilson's past has nothing to do with either his present academic work (he received a scholarship for his academic performance last year) or his ideas about improving education. These are based on a concept of mutual respect between students and faculty, a concept which Professor Collins seems to lack.

If anything came of the McGill Conference on Teaching Affairs, it was the realization that education must be a multidirectional process of communication between students and teachers. The seminar which Prof. Collins attended was an excellent example of this. It had been originally intended as a panel discussion, but it soon became apparent that any meaningful statement of the problems of education and the solutions thereof required the participation of the students and teachers in the audience. The meeting came to an end too soon, before anyone could come up with a panacea.

One idea did emerge: the concept of a free university was brought up by Dr. A. Harvey Block. In a free university, students are directly involved in developing their own programmes of study. Another terror to those members of the academic establishment who see students as passive recipients of knowledge.

Wilson should rejoice, it seems, at Prof. Collins' letter. If your opponents take the trouble to argue *ad hominem*, they must be worried.

David Ticoll, BA 3

Nice Guys Finish Last

Dear Sir,

I have read a great many criticisms about the recently concluded Manila Peace Conference and it came to me as no surprise that your editorial reflected the same views. I was disappointed however to find a far from sober treatment of this subject and your failure to give a more balanced view of its significance.

As one of those who have long ago given up all hopes of the possibility of a "nice and fair" settlement of the Vietnam conflict, I am convinced that the Manila Conference does represent a big step in the right direction.

However one analyzes the problem with some degree of realism one is led to the unpleasant conclusion that under present circumstances any settlement of the conflict, short of a complete military victory of either side (a possibility discounted by all observers at least within the foreseeable future) would inevitably involve a compromise.

No doubt this would be distasteful for many of us who sympathize with the nationalistic aspirations of the Vietnamese people, both North & South. But the price of sticking to a hard and unrealistic attitude is becoming intolerably heavier each day. A settlement based on some compromise is inevitable. The sooner it is made, the less bleak is the future of the Vietnamese nation.

The Manila Conference is significant because it has demon-

strated the eagerness of the anti-communist forces for an immediate settlement. Let me hasten to add that no one had any illusions about the conditions which would be demanded. It is interesting to note however that even the leaders of non-aligned countries who met in New Delhi arrived at essentially the same conclusion — the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Vietnam—including the North Vietnamese forces.

The Peace Conference is also significant because it has shifted the focus away from military means to political means of resolving the controversy. Needless to say, more peace talks would be necessary and would be forthcoming. It is a hopeful sign that hints of a softer Hanoi stand have been noticed in diplomatic circles. A start has been made. It is up to all who express genuine desire to end the bloody conflict exert all efforts to continue such constructive steps. It is hoped that an atmosphere has been created to make possible Russia's participation in such intensive efforts.

Manolo Abella, MA 1



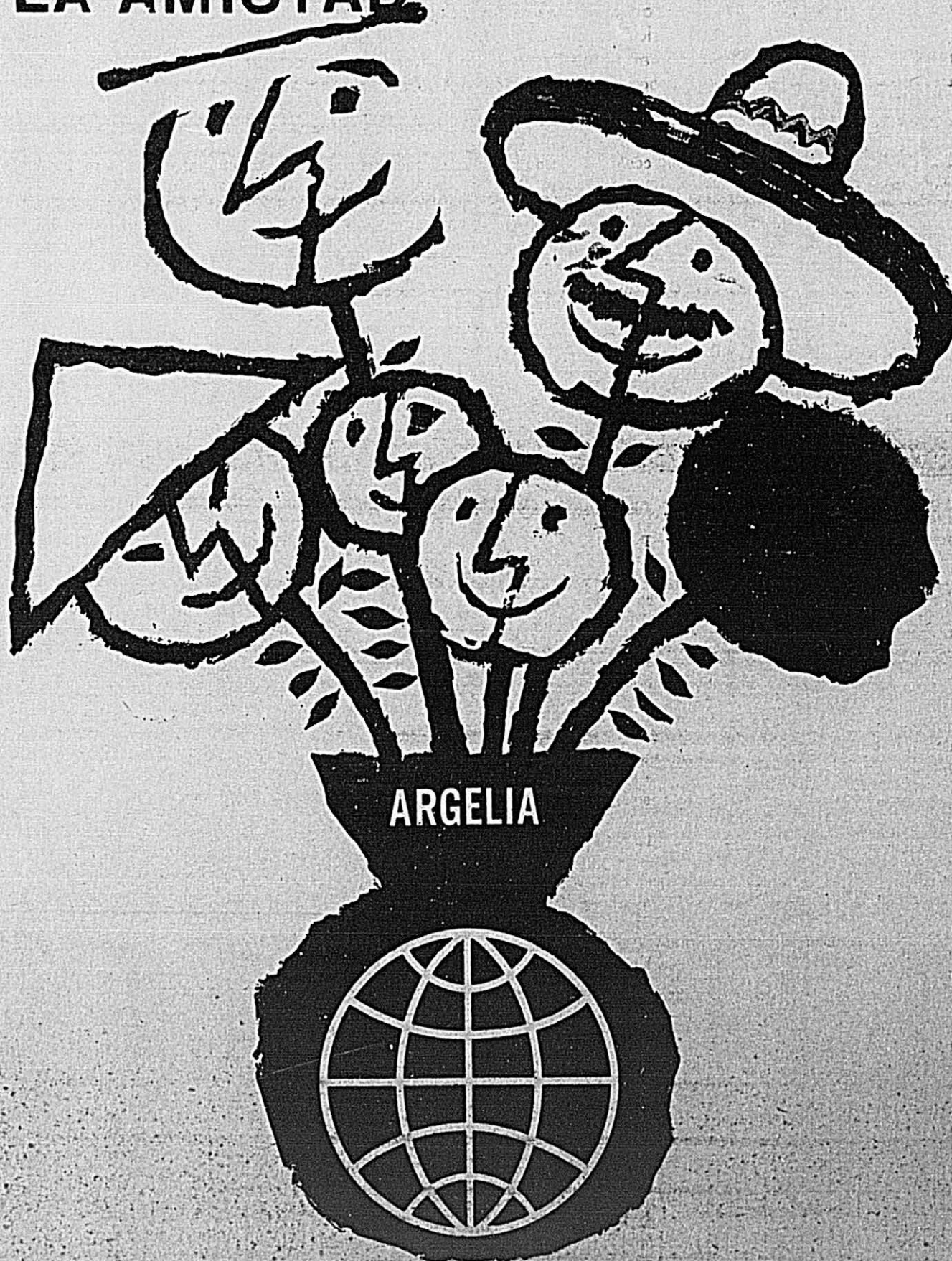
"STICK OR RETREAT?"

The Review

McGill Daily Supplement

October 28, 1966

9º FESTIVAL MUNDIAL DE LA JUVENTUD Y LOS ESTUDIANTES POR LA SOLIDARIDAD, LA PAZ Y LA AMISTAD



Toni Évora

PUBLICADO POR LA UNION INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES

FOREIGN AID:

by K. J. Charles

Public opposition to foreign aid in Canada is not so vocal as in the United States but is effectively reflected in the smallness of the Canadian contribution, less than one-eighth of one per cent of her Gross National Product, as against half of one per cent given by the United States and the United Kingdom, and more than one and a half per cent of G.N.P. contributed annually by France.

'Has foreign aid been effective?' This question cannot be answered unless there is some agreement regarding the motives for foreign aid, for the effectiveness of aid, from the viewpoint of the donor, obviously depends on the purpose for which the aid is given. Three motives for aid are usually recognized, though conflicting views prevail as to their relative merits.

Perhaps the most strongly felt reason for foreign aid is that it would help to stem the tide of communism and thereby serve as a powerful tactical weapon in the cold war. To the extent that poverty and frustrations arising from the failure to attain rapid development are the potent causes of the collapse of democratic, private enterprise societies, giving foreign assistance to these nations is an effective way of checking the spread of communism. This view has much to commend it provided it is informed by an imaginative understanding of the way in which this goal can be attained, for it cannot be denied that societies which fail to solve their economic problems are the ones most vulnerable to the encroachments of totalitarianism. From this point of view, the Marshall Plan is an outstanding example of successful foreign aid. It helped the countries of Western Europe in a very crucial period and thereby importantly contributed to the preservation of free-enterprise societies. Unfortunately, this view has often been too narrowly interpreted, and foreign aid has been seen as a bribe paid to the poor nations for not getting too friendly with the Russians. In the long run this strategy would prove self-de-

feating; supporting and defending inefficient and corrupt regimes, for no other reason than that they are opposed to communism, (or are willing to oppose communism for a price) is a poor way to propagate the positive values of democracy and freedom. In the last analysis enduring democratic institutions can be built up only if help is given to countries actively engaged in an effort to attain rapid development within a basically non-totalitarian framework.

The second motive for aid that deserves consideration is the altruistic one, which sees in aid its own justification. Poor countries must be helped because they are part and parcel of the Family of Man, and richer nations have a moral obligation to help them in their crusade against poverty, ill health and illiteracy. Obviously this is the motive with the widest appeal to idealists, and will influence increasing numbers of young men and women to go to the developing nations and serve there for varying periods in different schemes of national development. This is all to the good and deserves the widest encouragement and support. Foreign aid inspired purely by the altruistic motive, however, is liable to suffer from some peculiar set-backs. While altruism is a sufficiently strong motive for supporting various schemes of aid designed to meet specific emergencies caused by famines, pestilence, war and the like, it is hardly sufficient to support large-scale aid on a continuing basis. Canada is a case in point. Represented as a proportion of national

income, Canadian foreign aid is one of the lowest in the world. In absolute terms France contributes about 16 times as much as Canada, the United Kingdom about 10 times as much, West Germany about eight times and Japan five times as much. Even small countries like Italy, Netherlands and Belgium make foreign aid contributions well in excess of Canada's \$50 million a year. Either Canadian altruism lags far behind that of other prosperous nations, or the latter are more alive to the economic and political benefits to themselves stemming from aid.

Excessive emphasis on altruism in the United States as the basic *raison d'être* for foreign aid has led to increasing public consciousness of the "cost to the taxpayer" of foreign assistance programs, inevitably resulting in mounting opposition to foreign aid.

Altruistic aid

There is, however, a second reason why too much stress on the altruistic motive is harmful. Aid inspired by altruism often leads to an attitude of superiority and patronage on the part of donor nations, and either encourages an unhealthy feeling of dependence in the recipient nations or leads to resentment and bitterness against the donors.

The upshot of this argument is that too much stress on altruism as the chief basis for foreign aid produces some decidedly unaltruistic results — it inhibits the expansion of aid, causes widespread opposition to aid and produces mental attitudes that are not conducive to the development of understanding and friendship between the Rich Nations and the Poor Nations.

The third motive for foreign aid is economic — it sees foreign aid as a means of increasing the economic growth and efficiency of the recipient nation as well as the donor nation. That foreign aid would benefit the recipient nations is obvious, and the failure of the recipients of foreign aid to register spectacular progress has been a source of embarrassment and considerable bewilderment to the supporters of foreign aid, and a powerful argument against aid in the hands of its opponents. This apparent lack of effectiveness calls for explanation as does the view that foreign aid confers economic benefits on the donor nation. Unfortunately, this view has not received the systematic attention it deserves, and writers on foreign aid usually dismiss it with a hasty denial of its alleged benefit to the donor. This attitude is partly the result of an over-emphasis on the altruistic motive for foreign aid, which makes it necessary to repudiate any suggestion that in giving aid the donor nation may have an economic axe to grind. It also springs from sensitiveness to the

charge frequently made that, in the past at any rate, foreign trade and foreign capital have been the means of political domination and economic exploitation of the poor nations by the industrialized nations of the West. There is considerable truth in this charge, but the age of colonialism is over. The interactions and interrelations between the developed and the developing nations are increasingly taking place in the context of political and economic independence and equality. It is therefore of the utmost importance that there should be a proper understanding of the economic effects of foreign aid — as well as foreign trade and foreign capital — on poor nations, no less on the rich.

Let us first consider the economic effects of foreign aid on the recipient nations. First, it is only very recently that promotion of economic development became a major objective of foreign aid. As the 1964 Economic Report of the President of the United States candidly admits, "The flow of development assistance has been substantial since 1958, but before that year development was hardly more than an incidental feature of foreign aid programs."

Effects on recipient nations

Secondly, conditions of international trade have not been very favourable to underdeveloped countries. In the nineteenth century, the then developing nations of the United States, Canada and Australia, received a substantial flow of capital and labour from Western Europe and Britain during the crucial period of their development. But more importantly, their development was facilitated by a vigorous demand for their exports of raw materials and foodstuffs from Western Europe and Britain. Between 1850 and 1913, international trade increased ten fold in real volume, twice as fast as world production. Since 1913, however, world trade has increased less than world production. To the developing countries of today international trade has not been the engine of economic growth that it was in the last century: increasing production of synthetic substitutes as well as the imposition of tariffs and quotas against the imports of goods of the developing countries has greatly retarded the growth of their exports to the developed nations. During the decade 1950-1959, for example, the volume of exports of the developing countries rose at an annual rate of about 3.6 per cent per annum as against a rate of growth in exports of the developed nations of about 6.9

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WHATS IN IT FOR US?

per cent per annum. In addition to the relatively stagnant nature of their exports, the international trade of the developing nations is also bedevilled by an unfavourable movement of the terms of trade at which their exports are exchanged for imports. In 1960 the average price of their exports remained practically at the same level reached a decade earlier, while the average price of their imports was higher by 9 per cent. This deterioration in the terms of trade involved a loss in the value of their exports to the tune of \$2.3 billion in 1960.

Deterioration in terms of trade

In assessing the effectiveness of foreign aid, it should be remembered that the critical factor is not the volume of aid as such but rather the total volume of foreign exchange received by a nation through trade and aid. We have to remind ourselves that exports furnish the bulk of the foreign exchange requirements of developing nations. The loss these developing nations suffer as a result of deterioration in their terms of trade and by curtailment of their exports, resulting from restrictions placed on these by the developed nations, often outweighs all the foreign aid they receive. For example, a drop of one cent a pound in the price of green coffee in 1960-1961 would have meant \$41 million decline in annual income for Latin American producers. If the price of copper in the New York Market had declined by one cent in 1960, Chile's export earnings would have declined by \$11.7 million. In the light of these considerations, foreign aid schemes, to be effective, should go hand in hand with efforts to encourage the growth of exports of underdeveloped nations and to prevent deterioration of their terms of trade.

We may now consider the possible effects of economic aid on the donor nation. A great deal of resentment against foreign aid that exists in North America is the result of a lack of knowledge concerning the true nature of the economics of aid and a misunderstanding of the real costs of foreign aid. Economists, politicians and policy-makers glibly speak to the taxpayer of the burden of aid, without a proper understanding of the reciprocal benefits that accrue to the donor nation as a result of giving aid. If it can use aid only in the donor nation — an assumption in accord with current practice — two benefits

can accrue to donor nations. One is the export effect, the stimulus to the donor nation resulting from aid. In the first stage, there is an increase in the exports of the donor nation to the recipient nation equal to the magnitude of the aid. A subsidiary and more lasting benefit would be the increase in the exports of the developed nation consequent on the increased rate of growth of income of the developing nations resulting from aid.

Some writers have questioned this. They claim that as a result of the production of import-substitutes in the recipient nations, its commercial imports from the donor may actually decline. Both empirical evidence and a priori reasoning, however, do not support this claim. In a highly dynamic world, it is inevitable that the pattern of trade frequently alters in response to the shifts and changes of comparative advantage. Poor countries make poor markets, developing countries become better trading partners as their incomes grow. The bulk of the world's trade today is among developed nations themselves. Thus the United States in 1961 exported more than twice as much to Japan (\$1,730 million) as to the whole continent of Africa (\$810 million). In the same year, she sold nearly one and a half times as much to Western Europe (\$6,240 million) as to all the countries of Asia and Africa put together (\$4,395 million). Thus, as the national incomes of nations grow, they become better buyers of the products of other countries. To the extent that foreign aid helps underdeveloped countries to step up their rate of growth, to that extent the capacity of the developed nations increases. In the light of this, the export effect of aid should be considered an important and lasting benefit accruing to the donor nation.

Employment effect

A second benefit, which may be called the employment effect, is of special relevance to countries like the United States and Canada, whose economies are characterized by continuous excess capacity and persistent and high rates of unemployment. Exact figures for Canada are not available, but according to a rough estimate made by this writer, the Canadian output has been falling short of its potential output by at least about \$4 billion yearly for some years now. It reached an annual average of 6.7 per cent during 1958-1962, and has been in excess of 4 per cent even during the current boom. Countries characterized by con-

tinuous and high unemployment and significant excess capacity may be designated as excess capacity economies. In these countries, foreign aid, so far, has not imposed any burden, in the sense that foreign aid has not necessitated any curtailment of consumption or investment. On the contrary, to excess capacity economies foreign aid is a boon in the plainest sense of the term. It brings about an increase in production and employment. In Canada, for example, it has been estimated that \$1 million of foreign aid represents 120 man years of work in Canada, and that Canada's annual aid contribution of \$50 million generates about 6,000 man years of employment in the country. According to Mr. H. O. Moran, the Director-General of the External Aid Office, during the 1964 fiscal year "about 750 different Canadian manufacturers and suppliers participated with Canadian grant aid programmes".

Use of excess capacity

Using up of excess capacity through foreign aid schemes has not only the obvious merit of keeping the level of output and employment in the donor countries high, it has also important subsidiary benefits. Excess capacity acts as a drag on the growth of an economy by inhibiting further investment. Depressed conditions in the economy also discourage technological progress. Prolonged periods of underutilization, in the context of modern technology, often result in attempts on the part of business to raise prices to cover high average overhead costs and to demand protection against foreign and domestic competition. In periods of high unemployment labour, understandably, becomes more resistant to technological change and to rationalization of work rules. Eagerness to protect existing jobs begets inefficiency and waste. Since recent empirical studies and theoretical contributions in economics have tended to focus attention on technological progress as the lynch-pin of economic growth, the use of excess capacity through enlarged schemes of foreign aid may contribute to the increasing technological dynamism of the donor nation.

Why not use up excess capacity through domestic expenditures of a work-creative kind? Theoretically the possibility undoubtedly exists. However, foreign aid may still have some advantages to the donor nation over purely work-creative employment. The latter would lead to an uneco-

nomically and wasteful distribution of resources, while foreign aid may encourage a more optimum distribution of resources, by increasing the demand for just the goods and services in which the donor nation has a comparative advantage. Work-creative employment interferes with the free flow of factors of production to sectors of the economy where productivity is high.

Export effect

If the encouragement of free enterprise is one of the goals of society, then obviously foreign aid should be given a higher mark over work-creative employment on this score. Another advantage that should be taken into account is the export effect of foreign aid. By increasing the capacity of the recipient nation to absorb the exports of the developed nation, foreign aid holds out the prospect of bringing about a permanent improvement in the allocation of resources and the rate of economic growth of donor nations. When once the underdeveloped countries are aided by liberal foreign aid to attain a state of self-regenerating growth, their incomes are likely to expand at a sufficiently high rate, to enable them to buy enough of the exports of the developed nations to keep the latter operating at near full capacity. Work creative employment on the other hand, lacks both these basic advantages, and thereby may create the need for ever increasing expenditures of this kind, with all their attendant drawbacks.

Increasing expenditure on social capital is a more satisfactory alternative to work creative projects — but it is only a temporary alternative. If it is at all effective, then it must vastly increase the productive capacity of the economy, and the problem of the proper disposition of excess capacity will have to be once again faced. On the other hand, if increase of social capital is confined to the provisions of public consumption goods, it involves a cost in terms of reduced rate of expansion of productive capacity, and the desirability of such should be judged on its merits.

Politicians and policy-makers by constantly stressing the altruistic element in foreign aid, have contributed to the neglect of the very real economic benefits that foreign aid confers on the economies of the developed nations. Given no sudden tipping of the scales of human nature in the direction of the angelic, the best hope of raising the volume of foreign aid to the magnitude necessary for the fulfillment of the goals of the Development Decade, would seem to lie in a clear enunciation of the economic benefits conferred by foreign aid on the rich nations.

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compagne de clinique de Geneviève. Elle rencontre Achille qui revient d'une entrevue avec le Premier Ministre, au cours de laquelle il a imploré une dernière fois la faveur du parti qu'il a servi. Les deux hésitent, en proie à un trouble malaise, car ils se reconnaissent. La machination diabolique de Geneviève éclate au grand jour: elle sait que Laura fut violée par Achille, voilà dix ans, et elle veut forcer son père à avouer afin de le détruire. Achille emploie toute sa veulerie, toute son hypocrisie à éviter le moment de l'aveu. Il va même jusqu'à révéler ce qu'il avait caché depuis sa rentrée: que le Premier Ministre refuse de le réinstaller dans ses fonctions. Peine perdue; Geneviève est plus forte et expose enfin l'indignité crapuleuse de son "Papa Tartuffe". Cette première trouvée de vérité a des répercussions imprévues. Ainsi libérée, la fureur destructive de Geneviève se reporte ensuite sur Elizabeth. Hypnotisées par le jeu



Louise Marleau et Andrée Lachapelle d'une scène de la pièce par Marcel Dubé.

de la vérité, la mère et la fille se libèrent de leurs secrets: Elizabeth avoue qu'elle s'est donnée à Thomas et Geneviève avoue qu'elle aime Thomas. Mais le drame se complique étrangement. En apprenant que sa fille aime Thomas, Elizabeth, consternée, lui apprend que cet amour est impossible puisqu'elle est la propre fille de Thomas. Trop tard! Geneviève s'est déjà donnée à Thomas et a dû faire avorter le fruit de cet amour. Glacée d'effroi et de désespoir, Geneviève se pend. Elizabeth perd la raison, Achille endosse sa tunique militaire comme pour souligner la gravité du moment, et Laura se précipite dans les bras de Robert: elle a trouvé l'homme qu'elle cherche et il a trouvé la femme qui le guérira de son homosexualité.

La pièce commence bien dans un rythme sinon allègre, du moins bien cadencé. Les personnages sont bien découpés, bien 'lancés':

Robert: "Maman, pourquoi bois-tu?"

Elizabeth: "Parce que c'est l'heure".

Le deuxième acte est même très vivant et permet à l'auteur de jouer sur le thème de la satire sociale et politique. Expliquant l'échec de la 'revanche des berceaux', Robert dit: "Ce sont sans doute les Anglais qui

ont inventé la pilule". C'est facile, oui, mais cela déride la salle. Dubé, point du tout embarrassé par le contexte politique explosif de sa pièce fait même dire à Achille: "Ce n'est pas vrai ce que l'on raconte au sujet du Premier Ministre. Il ne laisse jamais tomber ses amis".

C'est au troisième acte que les choses se gâtent et que le drame devient du mélodrame. D'insupportables répliques, débitées avec un lyrisme surfait:

Geneviève: "Je considère Laura comme ma soeur, une soeur qui a souffert dans son coeur et dans son sang."

Laura: "Nous sommes des jouets, nous ne sommes que des jouets..."

Passé encore si ces paroles venaient d'Achille ou de sa mère, qui sont des caricatures de bien-pensants (souvent trop chargées d'ailleurs). Et pourtant, même chez ceux-là, il y a des répliques usées jusqu'à la corde et que Dubé, en homme de métier, aurait dû écarter:

Achille: "La province a évolué trop vite depuis six ans". Une gaucherie aussi, et qui est de mauvais goût si elle est voulue et grotesque si elle est accidentelle. Au plus fort du drame, Achille s'approche de Laura et lui dit: "Vous savez, Mademoiselle, nous avons déjà passé des soirées plus... tranquilles." Le public s'esclaffe mais cette facile et inutile équivoque ruine l'intensité dramatique de ce moment. Et enfin, pathétique des pathétiques, ces mots 'émouvants' de Laura, en guise de conclusion: "Elle est partie parce qu'il le fallait, parce qu'il ne restait rien d'autre à faire." Cela me faisait penser au: "I'm going out there, Mary, because I have to go" des mauvais films westerns américains de l'entre-guerre.

Le jeu des acteurs est moyen, à l'exception de Janine Sutto, dans le rôle de Belle Maman, et de Pierre Boucher, dans celui d'Achille. Ceux-là sont superbes, malgré la difficulté de bien rendre le ton caricatural de leurs rôles. Pierre Boucher est même éblouissant, à certains moments, comme dans cette savoureuse tirade du deuxième acte où Achille déplore l'anarchie de la nouvelle génération canadienne-française. Marjolaine Hébert, dans le rôle d'Elizabeth, joue bien le mépris, l'ironie et la sourde angoisse mais son interprétation de la démente d'Elizabeth sent le procédé. Louise Marleau fait une Geneviève trop fabriquée, trop intense, bref, qui se prend trop au sérieux. Claude Préfontaine confère à Robert cet air de noblesse, de profonde mais calme révolte. Mais son tragique devient irritant quand il avoue son homosexualité à Laura. Cette dernière, sous les traits d'Andrée Lachapelle, est ravissante de beauté, de féminité adorable, de 'douceur et de pureté'. Dommage qu'elle ne puisse donner à son jeu le même charme qu'à sa personne. Diane Pinard se défend bien dans le rôle de la jolie domestique effrontée et sarcastique. Guy Boucher complète la distribution en incarnant Richard, un personnage superflu, et son jeu rappelle les bonnes soirées d'un théâtre collégial de province.

Au Retour des Oies Blanches tiendra sans doute l'affiche assez longtemps, parce que le public est friand de théâtre et qu'il est aussi souvent d'une complaisante indulgence à l'endroit de tout ce qui est québécois. A Paris, à New-York, la pièce ne vivrait sans doute pas trois jours. Et pourtant, il aurait suffi d'un tant soit peu de rigueur dans le découpage du dialogue et dans la cadence des deux derniers tableaux pour donner à cela une authenticité, une pureté essentielles à la grande tragédie.

Jean-Pierre LAPOINTE

the folk scene

Phil Ochs played to a full hall at La Salle Claude Champagne last Saturday, but it's only a matter of a few years until he'll be considered camp. Ochs is sincere and well-meaning and all that but he's entrenched in almost every conceivable poetic and musical cliché to a degree that makes him laughable. "Nobody's buying flowers from the flower lady" is the sort of melodramatic thing you wouldn't expect to find anywhere anymore but unfortunately, it's also the sort of thing which pervades Ochs's lyrics. Its musical lines, which are often

based on songs of the middle 50s, aren't much better. "Changes", for example, sounds suspiciously like "Sealed with a kiss", which was on the pop charts a few years back.

Ochs fans will tell you that their hero is a social commentator of great worth. In fact, "Philosophy" is little more than the expression of a naïve sort of politics which we would all like to believe but must, in the end reject. Ochs really does little more than sing slogans or what might have been a column in some news magazine. Unlike the old Bob Dylan,

he can deal only with overt, material aspects of political relationships, neglecting the more human part of politics — such things as fear, love, cowardice. It's a kind of brutality which leaves a general impression of a rather insensitive man; in fact an anti-poet, for the real enemy of the poet is not the realist, but the materialist, Ochs style.

bits and snatches

Richie Havens is at the New Penelope this weekend. He does a good job on some difficult songs (e.g. Dylan's

"Just Like a Woman") and has some good ideas on guitar which he uses over and over. What's particularly annoying, though, is the way in which he uses his color, exploiting the Negro soul image to its utmost. I'll probably get in trouble with some friends (and some non-friends) for writing that. It's not "color singers" I'm protesting; some still perform with great dignity — Brownie McGhee, for example.

I'm long overdue on mentioning two other organs of folk music. If you want lessons on guitar or banjo, and enjoy a very informal song swap, then you should try the Base String in the YWCA on Friday nights. It's still in the process of being re-organized because of the departure of Brian and

Fern Sutton, but whatever face-lifting has to be done will probably be finished within a few weeks.

The other good thing is the Montreal Folk Workshop which meets Wednesday nights at Moose Hall (Park and Milton). Who you hear sing there is really a matter of pot luck since the performers are just people in the audience who are willing to get up on stage and try a few songs. Still, there are always some good traditional Irish and English singers; John Gonyea is usually around, so you can hear some authentic American folk music; Jeremiah Goodfriend and the Mountain City Four have become regular guests. It's folk music in its home grounds; people who like to listen and sing, and maybe swap a few songs.

Hymie TANNENBAUM

Happy Islanders Start Life Anew with 'Instant Children'

The following article describes the effects of an experiment in adoption tried by inhabitants of an island community off the Maine coast, when threatened with the closure of the community school because of a lack of children of school age. The results of this project have proved so beneficial for the foster children that this community might stand as an island of imagination and enlightenment in the midst of an ocean of over-protective, prejudicial and outdated adoption laws. These people battled the authorities to get these kids, and, as it turned out, to make them happy in vibrant homes. Such foster parents are not confined to this island, but neither are such authorities. We too shall have to fight this battle, if we want to give our island's kids half a chance.

An experiment in living is being conducted on an island ten miles off the Maine coast.

Early indications are that it is a huge success. But an unlooked for byproduct which might materialize in a decade or two could be one of its greatest triumphs.

The island is Frenchboro, Long Island Plantation, out in the grey Atlantic off Mt. Desert Island in Blue Hill Bay.

It is a lobster fishing community of 25 families, 55 souls, mostly middle aged, its young people having been gradually siphoned off by the mainland.

This is a trend and problem common among the state's offshore communities. Island life might be appealing to suburbanites with dreams of getting away from it all, but to young people born into it, and with a lifetime of incessant



Cecil Lunt takes his two boys by the hand on a tour to find out what needs fixing among his lobster gear. At left is his grandson, and at right his foster-son.

struggle against the sea and solitude to face, the mainland can prove a mighty magnet.

When Frenchboro reached the stage in 1965, that it was down to two children of school age, the hard facts of economics forced the popula-

tion to consider ways, other than by nature, to remedy the situation.

The island needed the state subsidy it had been receiving to keep its school open, but it couldn't get one for only two children.

The families with children didn't want to have to move to the mainland, and the community similarly didn't want to lose them. But it couldn't afford to run an unsubsidized school.

too long to wait

It couldn't attract young families to swell the school roll, and even if the Islanders were inclined to start out at middle age raising families all over again, it would be a long time before the crop reached subsidized maturity.

The answer lay in finding children, ready made, of the right age, unattached, and willing to give island life a try.

Frenchboro's residents conceived the novel idea of applying to the state's Division of Child Welfare to become foster parents for children needing care.

The idea was not met with any great enthusiasm. In fact District Supervisor Charles King in Ellsworth took a dim view of the offer at first because of Frenchboro's isolation, general inconvenience and assumed hazards.

Caseworkers have to be able to visit foster children on a regular basis, and Frenchboro is serviced only twice a week by ferry from McKinley, Mt. Desert Island. The ferry stops for ten

(Continued on page 7)

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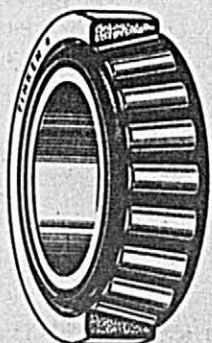
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Happy Islanders...

(Continued from page 6)

minutes, enough time to unload supplies and passengers, but certainly not enough for a caseworker to make her rounds, nor for parents to visit a child in a foster home.

Then a delegation from the island visited the child welfare division's central office in Augusta and was so insistent that curiosity was aroused sufficiently at both state and district level to prompt a closer, more personal, examination of the proposal.

District Supervisor King made an initial visit to the island by ferry, prepared to explain why licensing foster homes on this remote speck of land would not be possible. He spent the day there talking to islanders, who provided specific answers to each of his objections. He returned to the mainland in the evening by lobster boat, enlightened, impressed and mildly convinced that the project would be feasible.

It took several more months of negotiations and repeated visits by the foster home program officials before the first two children arrived, on a trial basis last September.

They settled down so well that more were sent out in following months. There are now twelve on the island.

one big family

Although they are spread out among six homes, they are actually looked on as belonging to the entire community, and everyone helps look after them.

The foster parents — all middle aged — are immensely proud and enthusiastic over the experience of having young children around again. "It's been marvelous," says one foster mother, "We all feel so young again."

The problems of how caseworkers and parents can visit — and leave — has been solved by making the trip out by ferry, and return by lobster boat.

Caroline Hutchinson of Ellsworth, the caseworker, who visits at least once a month feels, — as do her colleagues — that the arrangement is working out extremely well and that the state could use many more homes of similar quality.

Best of all, the twelve children, ranging in age from one pre-schooler to a twelve year old, are thriving and happy. None of them want "ever" to leave the island, or so they say at present. They are all learning so much about nature, about the sea, about independence, about happiness that comes from being cared for in a stable home in a stable community. It's fun, it's exciting, and above all, it's security.

The island looks, from the air, a little like a starfish and is about two miles across between its extremities. Its total acreage is about two square miles.

It has no telephones, but all the 25 families have walkie-talkies, plus short-wave radios on their lobster boats which can broadcast messages to the Maine State Ferry and the Coast Guard and by relay to the mainland.

There is no reported crime, vandalism, disease or mental illness among the inhabitants.

There is no tourist trade because it's impossible to get out and back the same day by ferry, but the islanders would like to see a more frequent ferry service. They are also pressing for dredging of their harbor so they can restore the salt fish business for which they once were famed.

There is full employment, all the men being self-employed in lobster or sein fishing, and there is no poverty. (One particularly successful lobsterman paid \$3,000 in tax this year).

If you are really keen to visit Frenchboro write the date August 12 in your 1967 diary. That's the day the town will hold its annual lobster picnic, all you can eat for \$2.75, proceeds to the church. The state runs two ferries on picnic day so that not only can you get there, you can also get back.

Unless it's too foggy.

The young teacher who moved to Frenchboro from New York State last fall with his bride and own small child, started off living in the parsonage, moved to a trailer and hopes soon to build his own house.

With only 14 pupils in his class, all are able to get a high degree of personal attention, and with the majority being foster children, they can never get the feeling of being the odd ones out.

State officials, and in particular District Supervisor King, who implemented the undertaking, are so pleased with the results that they are now wondering if other offshore communities in similar predicaments might also be ideal foster home areas.

Just being able to provide a home for a child isn't enough, they point out. Homes are needed where children can develop. And islands, with their spirit of independence, do seem to be one answer.

One of Frenchboro's foster children, for instance, had been so ignored by his natural parents that he didn't walk or talk but generally just stared into space. He had to be taken out of his first, mainland foster home because the mother had other children and felt she couldn't spare him the time and attention he needed. His second foster mother lasted only a month. She felt sure he was mentally retarded. He was four when he moved into his third foster home, on the island.

His only emotional problem now is the fear of being moved again, but there's little likelihood of that. There's a place for Tony on the island and he and the other foster children are giving to the community at least as much as they get.

Each needs the other and it's on this basis, necessity, that the unique foster children-island family is progressing.

Tony's new daddy, Cecil Lunt, has a grandson two years older who is one of the two island children for whom the school was so needed.

One of the facts that impressed Charles King most on his first visit to the island was the useful working role that children, even at five and six, can play in the community.

On the return trip, for example, he watched with amazement as a native six year old started the engine, threaded it, at speed, through a maze of small craft in Frenchboro harbor, and stayed at the helm for the ten mile journey to McKinley where he brought the boat in and tied it up.

Tony, the little 'un who at nearly four could neither walk nor talk, is already learning the rudiments of seamanship at five. He starts the motor, helps tie up and is regarded by his foster parents as about as retarded as a whiz kid.

The Review

published every Friday in the McGill Daily, the review is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

editor Stephen Schecter
Assistant editors Tzip Corber and Phyllis Gordon
contributors to this issue Bob Chodos, Professor Korson and special thanks to Mr. H. Bussing



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OCT. 29

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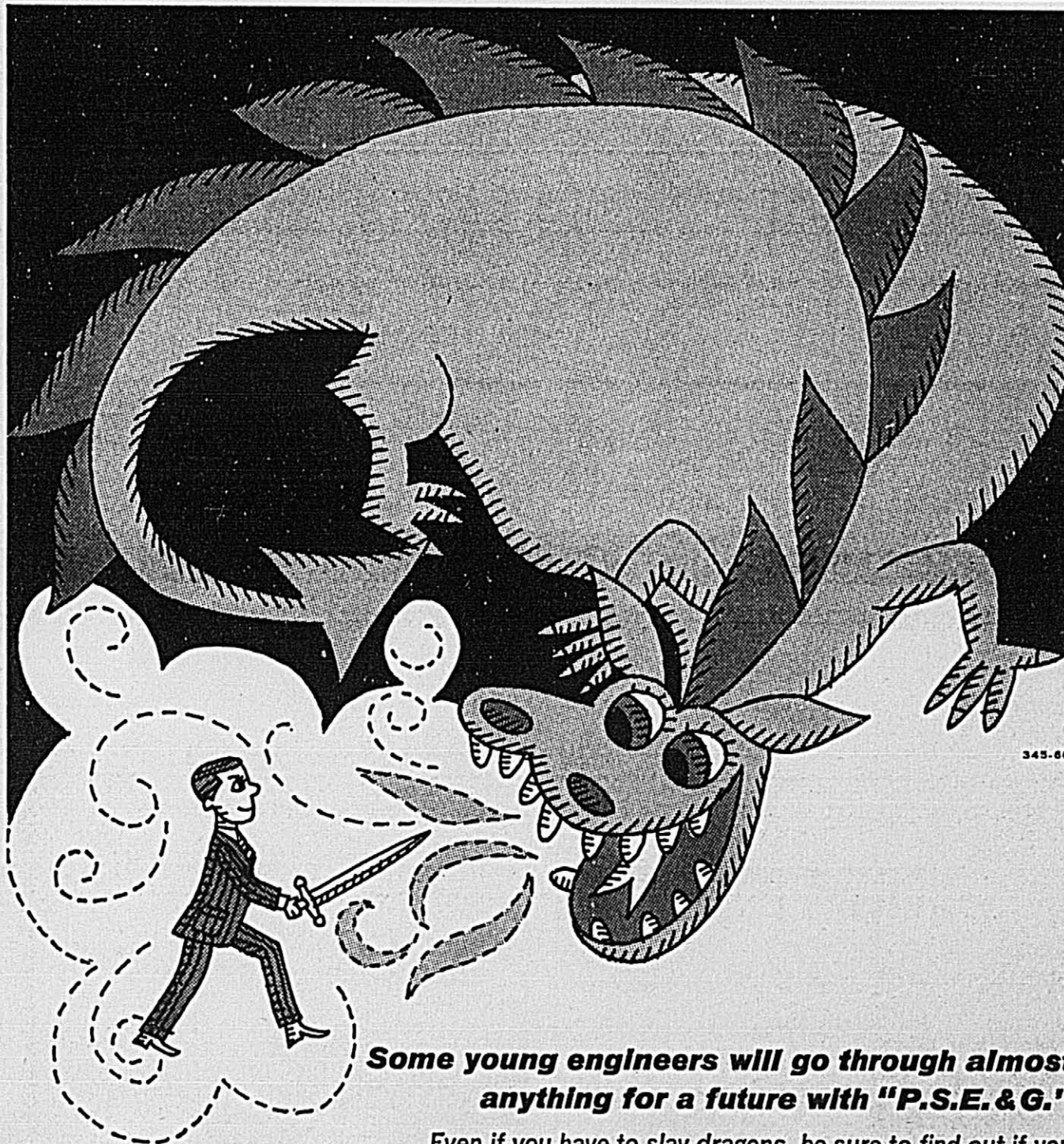
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Meet Sherbrooke tomorrow

Indians gunning for fifth consecutive victory

Tribe can clinch league championship with win or tie against Green and Gold

The football Indians, undefeated in four straight games in the Junior Intercollegiate Football League, battle the powerful Green and Gold from Sherbrooke in their most crucial game of the season tomorrow at 2 pm in Sherbrooke.

With a league championship and an undefeated season almost in their grasp the Tribe have been practicing hard all week for the important clash. "I know they are all up for this game", said Dave Copp emphatically.

The Indians will be missing their brilliant quarterback John Frost who dislocated his shoulder in last Saturday's victory over Loyola. Stepping into Frost's big shoes and brought in at great expense, according to defensive coach Tom Moran, is Skippy Kerner, a former Indian field general borrowed from the Redmen hockey squad. Frost's value to the team was made apparent in last weekend's game. After he had been injured late in the first half the offense were able to score only one point and the game was won by Mike Wilby's 80 yard touchdown dash on a punt return.

The six foot-four Frost, who didn't play football last year, has been improving in every game. Dave Copp has praised him for his leadership on the field as well as his brilliant play

calling and the coach is disappointed not only that his regular signal caller will not be able to play but that he may "graduate" to the Redmen next year. Standing calmly in the pocket like a veteran quarterback, Big John has thrown nine touchdown passes in three and a half games many of them long bombs to surehanded end Rich Mash or fast halfback Jay Garland. Flanker Henry Saltiel or left end Doug Frier are his other targets.

Complementing Frost's passing has been the powerful running of Garland, Rollie Lawton and newcomer Doug Monnette who, the coach mentioned, played well in his first game against Loyola. Dashing through holes opened by the strong offensive line, the backfield have gained over 600 yards along the ground with Garland and now retired fullback Julian Marks getting most of them.

The "Animal defense" played one of their best games of the season last Saturday as they held Loyola to three first downs



Line coach Al Jenner takes time out during a recent practice to discuss the finer points of line play with left to right: center Jay Harris, tackle Tom Wigmore, defensive tackle Eric Schibler and tackle Frank Robertson. Both offensive and defensive lines have contributed to the Tribe's great success this season.

in the second half. They have allowed only 47 points in four games, by far the best record in the league. Their bonejarring tackling has forced many dazed opposing players to leave the field. "What they lack in experience they make up for in courage", commented defensive coach Tom Moran.

All the team in the league have improved as was shown when the Indians won only 19-13 against last place Loyola. Sherbrooke, who have lost just one game this season, should be no exception. The Green and Gold are the highest-scoring team in the league and feature a dangerous running attack with three fast runners in their backfield. "They held us for three

BY DEREK MUIR

of four quarters", pointed out Dave Copp, referring to the Tribe's 25-15 comeback victory over Sherbrooke three weeks ago. The Sherbrooke varsity should be even tougher in their own field.

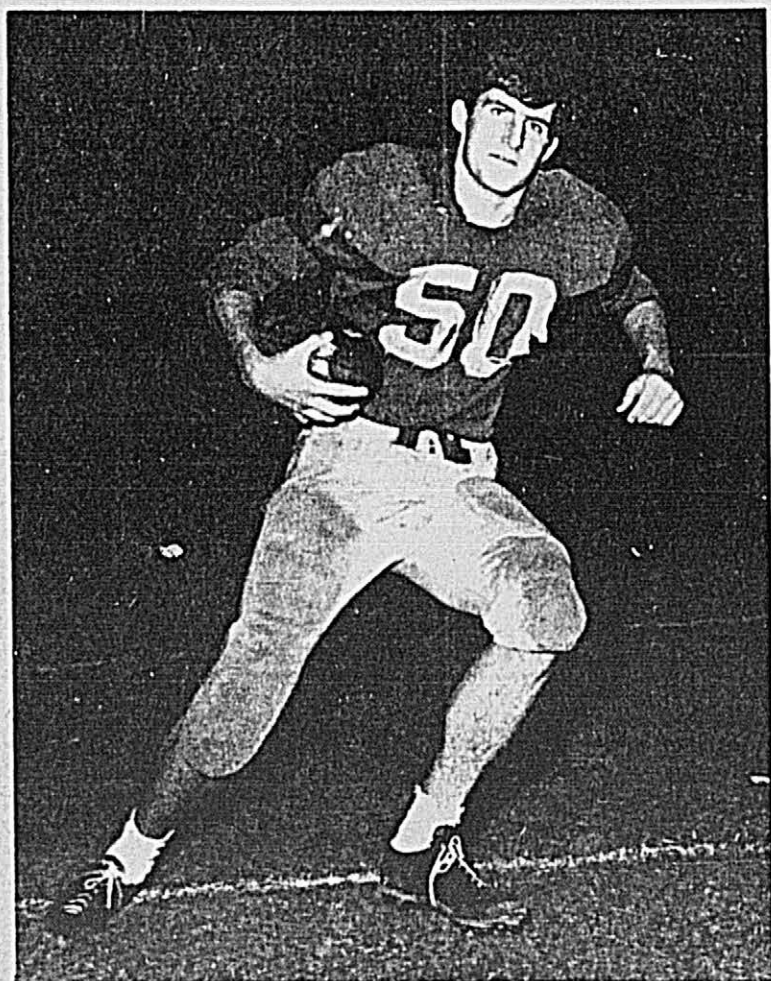
A win for the Indians would give them the league championship and the Bob Lunny Trophy that goes with it. If they lose they will have a second chance because at the end of the season the runnerup is allowed to challenge the first place team if they have beaten them. An Indian victory would also continue their perfect record and no McGill football team, to the best of Copp's knowledge, has ever had an undefeated season.

JV GRID STANDINGS

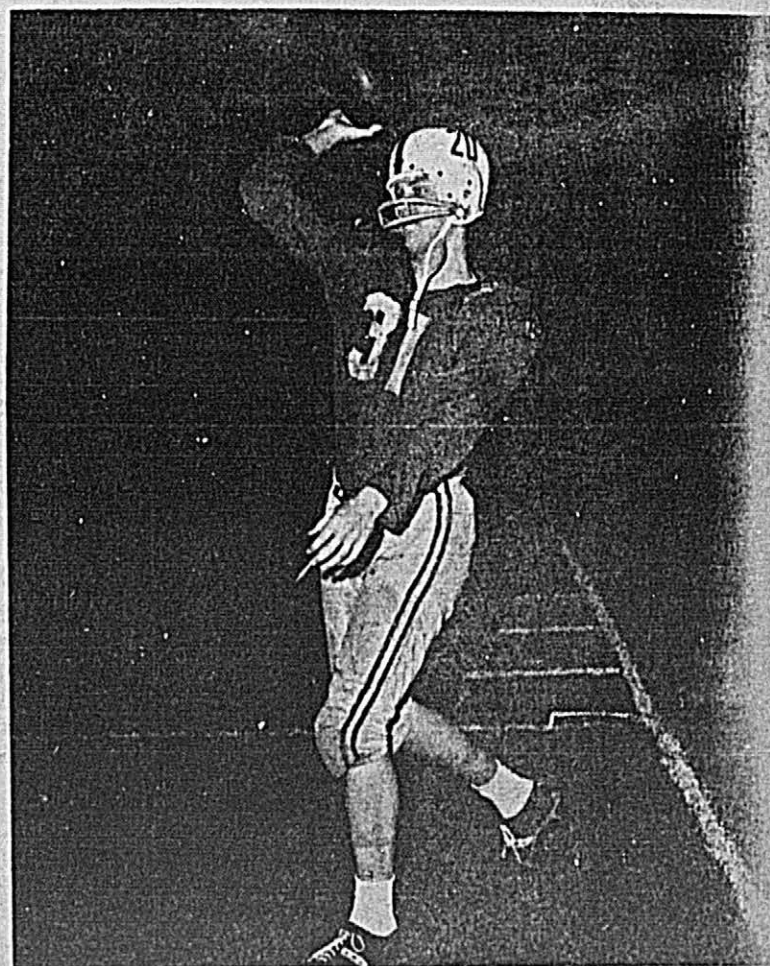
	P	W	L	T	Pts
Indians	4	4	0	0	8
Sherbrooke	4	3	1	0	6
Loyola	4	0	3	1	1
RMC	4	0	3	1	1

INDIAN SCORING

	Pts
Mash	36
Garland	30
Saltiel	12
Marks	6
Wilby	6
Smythe	3
Grant	2



Hard running halfback Jay Garland will be doing the bulk of the ball carrying in tomorrow's game. Garland has scored five touchdowns for the Tribe this year and is a vital cog in the potent offense.



Spectacular rookie quarterback John Frost, whose strong arm and brilliant play selection has sparked the Indians' offence all season. Frost has thrown nine scoring strikes this year but will miss tomorrow's game with a dislocated shoulder.

Redmen seek first grid win

League doormats tangle

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH
Sports Editor

The football Redmen and Western Ontario Mustangs, weak sisters in the Senior Inter-collegiate Football League, clash tomorrow at 2 pm in Molson Stadium in the second to last game of the season.

Both teams have turned in disappointing performances thus far and will be hoping to snap their losing skeins in Saturday's contest. Mustangs, considered the team to beat in pre-season polls, have suffered three losses in their four starts and are in third place in league standings. Redmen, picked by most pundits to finish in the basement, are fulfilling these expectations completely. They have lost all four starts in dismal fashion and are out of the running for the league title.

Head coach Tom Mooney is miffed by the Mustangs play thus far and says they are much better than their record indicates.

"They're a tough ballclub", said the coach yesterday, "but something must be wrong if they can't win with the material they have". One obvious explanation is the injury bugaboo which has hit the 'Stangs in the backfield. Hard-running fullback Larry Burrige has sat out most of the year with a bad knee while fleet halfbacks Robbie Campbell and Art Froese are sidelined with ankle troubles. Dave Garland has taken over at fullback and done a marvelous job. He rushed for 91 yards in the Mustangs 24-8 win at London three weeks ago.

Same lineup

Redmen are planning to go with the same lineup as in past weeks. This means that Robin McNeil will start at quarterback but John Feilders will be waiting in the wings if McNeil falt-

ers. Peter Howlett and Rick Satin will do the lion's share of the running while flanker Al Schreiber, second in the league in receptions, and end Gus Curry will do most of the receiving. Defensively, the same lineup will also prevail with linebacker Ron Barrie seeing more play.

The key question in this game is whether Redmen can pass effectively against the Mustangs. In the game played at London, 'Stangs loaded their line with up

to ten defenders to seal off the Redmen running. They held the Red and White to just 35 yards on the ground and also stopped the passing game. If Redmen can establish an improved aerial attack, they could loosen up the Mustangs for running, which is their real forte on offense.

Mooney says Redmen can win this game if they want to. Pride, not league position, will have to motivate the team to a greater effort.

Title-bound ruggermen expected to defeat RMC

by JOHN FITZPATRICK-NASH

Only a major upset of form can prevent the Rugger Redmen murdering RMC tomorrow, and clinching their first Inter-collegiate championship for six years.

Three weeks ago in Kingston the Redmen overwhelmed RMC 27-0, and compared to their two recent clashes with Toronto, can expect much weaker opposition.

Since the first meeting, however, RMC have improved immensely. Last week they edged Queen's 5-3, and consequently coach Covo is not treating the game lightly. "We play each match as it comes", said Covo who added that the score will probably be much closer than in Kingston.

Redmen's only injury worry this week is scrum-half Harry Hughes, who strained a leg muscle against Toronto last Sa-

turday. If he is able to play and give the forwards his usual excellent backing, the RMC defence will again be in for a severe pounding.

Redmen demonstrated in their games with Toronto that they are fitter and faster than any other team in the League, and it is difficult to spot any weak points that RMC could exploit.

The game is being played tomorrow at 11 am on the Lower Campus, and although the crowd was good for the last home game against Toronto, Redmen have shown by their play that they deserve even more support. So come out and give it.

Waterpoloists downed 17-8 by East End

The East End Boys' Club, the Canadian Senior Champions, convincingly defeated the waterpolo Redmen 17-8 Wednesday night at the Sir Arthur Currie Pool in a rough, penalty-filled game.

One exasperated Redman said, "With all their (East End's) ability you wouldn't think they have to play so dirty."

East End effectively bottled up the Redmen, holding high-scoring forwards Gabi Zinner, Glenn Rulter and Mike List to two goals each. Guy Lachance and Andy Heap scored singletons.

Redmen were to play CMR on Saturday. However, when news of the Redmen's 20-5 victory over RMC reached St. Jean, CMR decided that the match would be no contest and conceded the game.

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Intramural late Fall and Winter Programme - 1966-67

Team entries for Floor Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball and Ice Hockey must be submitted to Faculty Athletic Representatives by Thursday, NOVEMBER 10th at 5:00 p.m. deadline.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES:

Arts	Peter Ballem — Rm. 466, University Centre or RE. 8-2586
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Commerce	Doug Smith — 671-5276
Medicine	Robert Brown — RE. 8-9603
Engineering	Tom McHale — 481-8214
Dentistry	Dave Hodges — 486-8060
Education	Eric Roberts — 695-4075
Law	Lionel Margolick — RE. 9-5667
Architecture	Michael Grey — 842-1558
Grads	Eckhardt Ferdinandi — 288-8980 or call McGill, local 1219

Entries for Swim Meet, Squash and Table Tennis will be accepted at the Intramural Office — Room 3 of the Currie Gymnasium starting Monday, NOVEMBER 14th and close on Monday, November 21st. Tournaments will start on Monday November 28th, 1966. The Swimming Meet will be held on Thursday, DECEMBER 1st, starting at 7:00 p.m.

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Booters post third win; Krausz scores hat trick

by BARBARA HARRIS

Regaining their lost form, Redmen played "like a real soccer club" Wednesday and trounced University of Montreal 4-2, with three goals by George Krausz.

Montreal was able to score twice on starting goalie Carl Krotki, playing his first game for Redmen. The first came on a penalty shot, and the second was a high ball just above Krotki's reach. Don MacFarlane then resumed his accustomed position and watched the remainder of the game from the goal.

U of M was seldom able to get the ball across the center line, and by half time the Candystripers had the score tied at 2-2. The goals came on a corner kick by Mike Fulop which was blocked, regained by Garth Elliott and passed to George Krausz, who put it in, and a breakaway by Fulop who passed to Krausz in front of the goal. Krausz completed his hattrick with a penalty shot late in the second half.

A relaxed and confident Red-

men team completely dominated the worn-out U of M squad in the second half. Luis Gonzales and Geoff Feltner, playing for the first time with Candystripers were outstanding. "Speedy" Gonzales contributed a goal with an assist by MacFarlane, and

W. I. SOCCER

McGill West Indian Society will be playing a soccer game against SGWU West Indian Society for the Johnson-O'Neale Memorial Trophy at 10 am, Sunday, October 30 on Forbes Field. This trophy was donated by Mr. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, in memory of the two students who died in a car accident two weeks ago.

Feltner, filling in at fullback, contributed many long kicks and timely heads.

Ed Carrington, Sandy Brown and Herman Schut played their

usual well-rounded games on defence, and Greg Ludlow and Seb Sizgoric worked well in the link position.

The Candystripers face Laval

at 3 pm tomorrow on Forbes Field. Frustrated Redmen fans who would like to watch a winning team are cordially invited.

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"THE BULLDOG"

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Representatives will interview

On campus on Thursday, November 3rd.

Interested female students should go to the McGill Placement Office for an appointment.

THE MCTA HAPPENING

During the course of MCTA's second day, IBM's Director of Education Research defined American education from first grade up as "the systematic destruction of talent"; two McGill students decided on the spot to drop out and form the Free University of Montreal (they changed their minds); another said he thought he would stand up in class Monday, announce "this is all shit", and walk out; and one of the foremost behavioral psychologists of the Eastern seaboard told a lecture audience that ten years of his work had been useless and he was left without a single idea.

If this sounds negative, it should be seen in the perspective of MCTA's first 24 hours.

The "first conference of its kind to study contemporary educational technology — course programming, learning systems, and testing procedures — at the university level" was at best an imaginative attempt to expose the McGill campus to new ways of looking at the problem of how people learn.

GOLDIAMOND AND JUTRA

The first-night speaker, Maryland's Dr. Israel Goldiamond, tried to bring listeners up to about 1960 by describing the development of programmed instruction ("PI") — the bit with the pigeons. Reaction of the conference varied from fascination with the idea that everyone from catabionics to criminals to college students behave that way because they have been "programmed", to horror at Goldiamond's description of a South-western university professor who refused to let his students out of his pre-lunch lecture until they had passed a test on it.

Goldiamond's Wednesday night lecture had been preceded by Claude Jutra's film, *Comment Savoir*. The film showed an impressive grasp of the development of programmed learning — Skinnerian linear, Crowderian branching, Moore's talking typewriter — up to about four years ago, and of what it called the "intervention of technology". *Comment Savoir* identified technology too much with hardware rather than a systematic methodology of rational analytic approach, but with the screened

image Jutra brilliantly poeticized the possibilities for human development educational technology tries to offer. It remained for Jean le Moine, the film's researcher, to offer perhaps the most inspiring statement of the Conference with his call, in introducing the film to MCTA, for "an integral humanism".

If a MCTA delegate tried to slot the input of Wednesday night into an ominous dichotomy between culture and technology, he would



Marc Raboy

MCTA delegates and invited guests examine the various exhibits at the first such conference in North America held in the Union Ballroom last week.

have had to start all over again Thursday morning when confronted with classical-scholar-cum-IBM-executive Patrick Beatts, who proceeded to slice away layers of nonsense about the significance of computers, to offer the idea of the computer in education as catalyst — "speeding up the reaction (between knowledge and understanding) without taking part in it".

DOCTOR BLOCK

The events of Thursday may hold the key to understanding what happened at MCTA. Enter Dr. Harvey ("Where can I get a drink?") Block, Director of the Institute for Research in Behavioral Technology at Morgan State College, and the most eagerly awaited guest. In a panel scheduled to discuss "Teaching and Training Systems", Dr. Block, who was ob-

The first McGill Conference on Teaching Affairs was held from Wednesday to Saturday of last week. More than 100 delegates — McGill students and faculty, industry representatives, invited participants from selected Canadian and American universities, guest discussion leaders and speakers — took part in a program of lectures, discussions, panels, and exhibits.

The accompanying article is an interpretative sketch by Mark Wilson, Chairman of the University Affairs Committee of the Students' Society and a delegate to MCTA.

thought the goals of university learning systems should be. Partly because chairmanship was not much in evidence, the meeting disintegrated interestingly into a bitch session with high emotional content and remarkably low signal-to-noise ratio. Perhaps most frustrated was a professor who demanded of the experts, "Tell us what to do!"

An impromptu follow-up discussion was held by Thursday evening's lecture audience while waiting for Dr. Block to finish wining and dining. He eventually arrived, to insult ("Goldiamond and Beatts are liars") and he insulted ("Your show was penny-ante") far into the night.

CLARIFICATIONS

During these two discussions and later, several things became clear:

(1) The spirit and excitement of the technologist's approach to problems of learning had not jumped the gap. Discussion reverted to the banal idiom of 'student-professor rapport' and burned incense before the idol of 'learning to think'.

(2) There existed a basic anomaly in a conference structured around lectures and expert panels trying to convey that "the lecture is a perniciously unworkable strategy" (PI publisher Robert Nassau).

(3) The back-and-forth on education at McGill will continue, often with much heat and little light, on whatever level of sophistication, because so many people are fed up with what goes on in the classroom.

MCTA was plagued from the start by organizational difficulties and a committee sometimes disunited and confused about its goals. Many delegates found themselves uncertain of the aims of the conference (and then realized that conferences were usually like that). But if the levels of embarrassment and noise were high, so were the levels of tolerance and edification. Simply by skipping class to attend sessions, delegates removed themselves from the "real" world and became more susceptible to imagination and mind-expansion. Friends (and enemies) were made, convictions reinforced or reshuffled.

MCTA was conceived and run by students (and supported by the McGill administration) and as a response to the situation was unique in North America. Where do we go from here?

viously in the process of working out a personal hangup, began to recite his grievances about the universities and their immutability ("let's raise the tension around here"). His fellow panelists, two more American ed tech types who wanted to strike a more upbeat tone interrupted, and, refusing to pose as experts, suggested that discussion should begin with the audience describing why they came to MCTA, what bugged them, and most important, what they